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FEB 14 1963

Crop Production

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Release:
May 10, 1962
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MAY 1, 1962

Winter Wheat production is estimated at 891 million bushels, down 3 percent from the April 1 forecast and 17 percent under last year but 2 percent more than average.

Hay Stocks on farms May 1, totalled 18 million tons, 23 percent less than a year earlier but about average.

Peach production in 9 Southern States is estimated at 14.3 million bushels, 23 percent less than last year but 22 percent more than average.

Orange production, (1961-62 season) is estimated at 130 million boxes, up 11 percent from the 1960-61 crop and 4 percent more than average.

Grapefruit production at 42 million boxes is down 3 percent from 1960-61 and 2 percent lower than average.

Late Spring Potato crop is estimated at 21 million hundredweight, 25 percent below 1961 and 12 percent less than average.

Milk production for April is estimated at 11.3 billion pounds, up 1 percent from April 1961 and 4 percent above the April average.

Egg production at 5.6 billion eggs in April was about 2 percent more than the April 1961 production but 1 percent under the April average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

CrPr 2-2 (5-62)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

Crop and year	: PERCENT 1/	: ACREAGE	: YIELD PER	: PRO-
	: NOT HARVESTED	: FOR HARVEST	: HARV. ACRE	: DUCTION
	: FOR GRAIN	: (1,000 acres)	: (bushels)	: (1,000 bu.)
WINTER WHEAT	:			
Average 1951-60 ...	15.4	39,863	22.0	876,232
1961	6.1	40,753	26.4	1,076,274
1962 (Indicated May 1):	10.5	34,897	25.5	891,498
	:			

Crop	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION			
	: Average:		1961	1962	Average :	1961	: Indicated
	: 1951-60:	1961	1962	: 1951-60:	1961	: May 1, 1962	
	Percent	Percent	Percent				
Rye	86	88	88	---	---	---	
Hay	86	85	86	---	---	---	
Pasture	81	83	83	---	---	---	
Peaches 2/	86	88	88	---	---	---	
(1,000 bu.)...:	---	---	---	3/11,775	3/18,647	14,320	
Maple sirup	86	85	86	---	---	---	
(1,000 gal.)...:	---	---	---	1,473	1,489	1,372	
	:						

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

Crop	: Average 1951-60 :		1961 :		1962	
	: Percent : 1,000		: Percent : 1,000		: Percent : 1,000	
	: 4/	: tons	: 4/	: tons	: 4/	: tons
All hay	16.1	17,924	19.7	23,274	15.4	17,985
	:					

1/ Percent of seeded acreage. 2/ 9 Southern States. (Estimates for Florida discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.) 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1959	1960	Indicated
	1950-59			1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	129,605
Grapefruit	43,137	41,620	43,300	42,200
Lemons	15,064	18,230	14,340	16,500

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE		YIELD PER		PRODUCTION				
	HARVESTED		HARVESTED ACRE						
	Average: 1951-60	1961	Ind. : 1962	Average: 1951-60	1961	Ind. : 1962	Average: 1951-60	1961	Ind. : 1962
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter....	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	193.3	4,327	4,967	4,213
E. Spring..	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	183.1	135.9	3,691	4,650	3,274
L. Spring..	159.8	134.4	111.0	152.1	208.5	189.6	23,833	28,023	21,048
E. Summer:	113.6	98.6	89.7	111.3	157.2	June 11	12,423	15,496	June 11

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60			1951-60		
	: Million	Million	Million			
	: pounds	pounds	pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
March	10,364	10,931	11,101	5,835	5,695	5,728
April	10,890	11,200	11,340	5,680	5,538	5,622
Jan.-Apr. Incl. :	39,417	41,431	42,188	21,849	21,313	21,553

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

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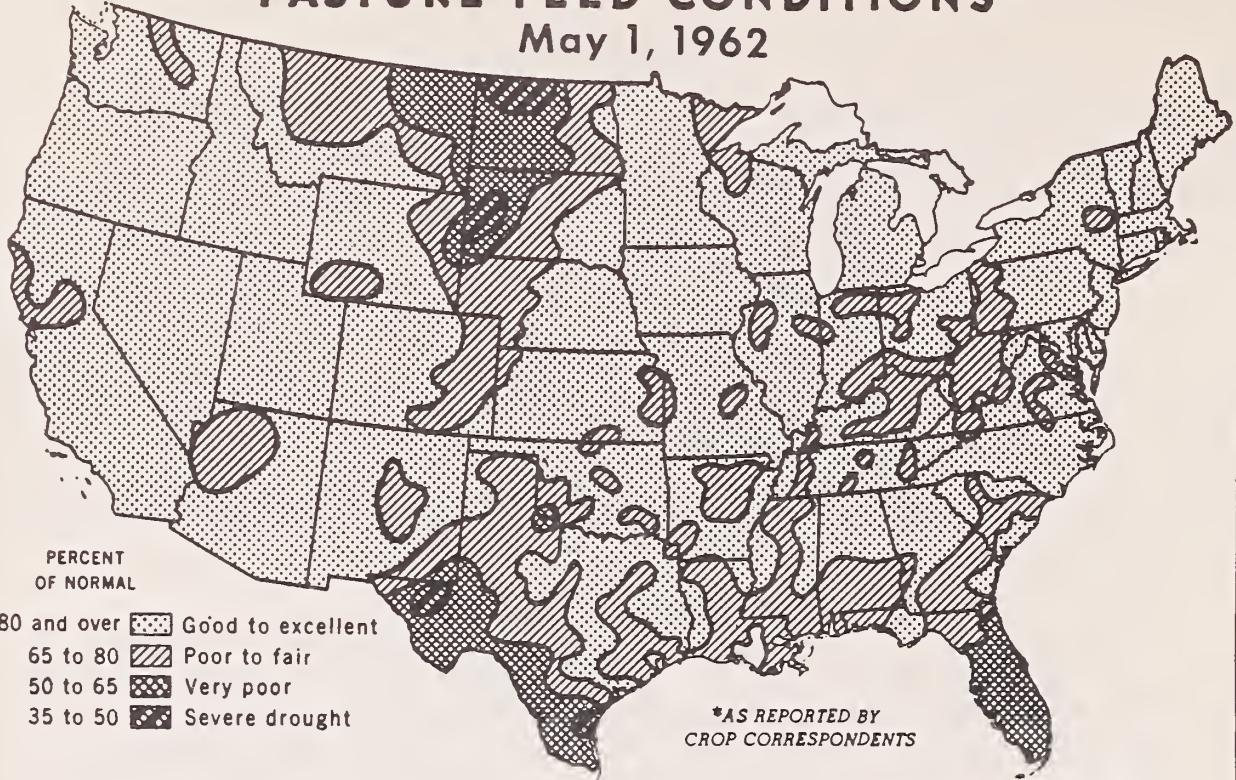
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1962



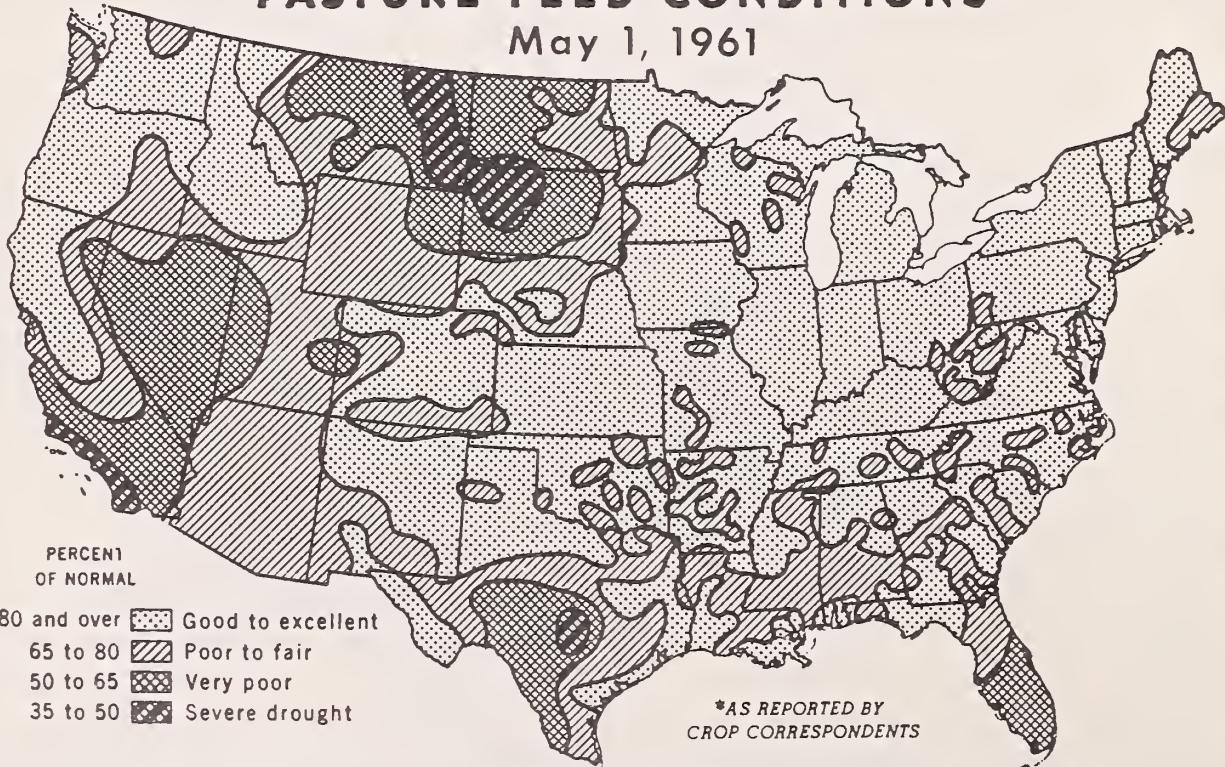
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 28-62 (5) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1961



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 4-61 (5) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1962

Winter wheat prospects declined during April and indications on May 1 point to a crop 17 percent smaller than last year. Field work lagged in early April across the eastern half of the Nation, but higher temperatures and rapidly drying soils enabled farmers to overcome most of the earlier delay. Spring and early summer vegetable and melon crops are expected to be smaller than last year. Peach prospects were lowered by frosts before and during April, with the expected 1962 crop 23 percent smaller than last year's. Citrus production from the 1961 bloom is expected to total 8 percent above the previous year. Hay stocks on May 1 were about average as a record disappearance depleted near record supplies. Early season prospects for 1962 hay production are about average. Pasture condition for the Nation equaled last year's and was 2 points above the May 1 average.

Winter Wheat Prospects Decline

Expected production of the 1962 winter wheat crop declined from a month ago as high temperatures in late April sapped top soil moisture reserves. Acreage losses, especially in the East North Central States, were greater than expected earlier. The indicated production is 17 percent smaller than last year but still 2 percent above average. The expected yield of 25.5 bushels per harvested acre compares with 26.4 for 1961 and the 1951-60 average of 22.0 bushels. Wheat developed well during the month in the Central Plains and was heading in southern Kansas by the end of April.

Early Peach Crop Smaller-Citrus Exceeds Last Year

Prospective production of peaches in the 9 Southern Peach States and of apricots, plums, and almonds in California is below that of 1961. Low temperatures, particularly in the South Atlantic and South Central States hurt the 1962 peach crop. Most of the damage occurred prior to fruit set. Estimated production for these 9 States is down about one-fourth from last year. In California, the May 1 condition of both Clingstone and Freestone peaches was below a year ago. The California sweet cherry forecast is 5 percent greater than the 1961 crop, and in Washington and Oregon the May 1 condition of sweet cherries was well above last year and average. Except for apples, most fruits throughout the country had bloomed by May 1 and apples were blooming or rapidly approaching bloom. Production of citrus from the bloom of 1961 is expected to total 8 percent greater than last year. About two-thirds of the oranges and 80 percent of the grapefruit had been harvested by May 1.

Vegetable and Melon Production Down

Spring vegetable and melon production is expected to be 9 percent smaller than last year and 8 percent less than average. Important declines are indicated for cucumbers, lettuce, tomatoes and watermelons, while smaller decreases are in prospect for asparagus, snap beans, cauliflower, onions and green peppers. Major vegetable crops showing increases were cantaloups, celery and sweet corn. Current acreage estimates for early summer vegetables and melons are 2 percent less than last year with most of the decline indicated in watermelon acreage.

Early Spring Potato Prospects Lower

Estimates of early spring potato production dropped 16 percent from a month earlier as yields did not turn out as well as expected, especially in the Hastings area of Florida. Late spring potato production is indicated to be about one-fourth smaller than last year with much of the decline showing up in the California crop. Growers in the early summer potato areas expect to harvest 9 percent fewer acres of potatoes in 1962 than in the previous year.

April Temperatures Fluctuate Widely

Below-normal temperatures, which prevailed during March, continued for the first three weeks of April over most of the eastern half of the Nation. Frosts about mid-month caused scattered damage to fruit and tender vegetation across the Southeast. Above-normal temperatures, which prevailed in western areas in early April, swept across the country during the third week. Regional average temperatures jumped from 5 or more degrees below normal to more than 10 degrees above. At the same time, cold air lowered temperatures in the Western States and brought scattered frost damage at the end of the month to agricultural regions from Colorado northward.

Soils Dry Rapidly-Field Work Catching Up

April rainfall was generally below normal in the western area from New Mexico to eastern Washington except for coastal areas of the Pacific Northwest. Precipitation was also less than usual in the Northern and Central Plains area as well as much of the Corn Belt. April showers brought normal or above normal moisture to most of the remainder of the Nation with heaviest amounts in the South Central States. Subsoil moisture was generally adequate throughout the Southern and Central Plains although wind and high temperatures were rapidly sapping surface soil reserves. Slow melting of snow cover in the Northern Plains reduced run off. Top soil moisture is considered adequate to germinate crops now being seeded in this area but subsoil reserves have not been built up in the Montana-Dakota area that was dry in 1961. Continued rainfall will be needed in this area to assure 1962 crop development. From the Rocky Mountains eastward, soils were slow to dry and warm up but higher temperatures in late April brought rapid drying of topsoils. Harvest of the remaining scattered acreages of 1961 crops was practically completed by May 1 in the Corn Belt States, and work on 1962 crops was nearly up to the usual pattern.

Rapid Progress in Small Grain Seeding

Seeding of spring oats lagged in March and early April in the important North Central States. However, farmers were able to forge ahead of last year's slow pace and by the end of April had nearly reached the usual level of seeding except in the extreme northern States. Iowa farmers had seeded about 90 percent of their intended oats acreage by May 1, about the same as a year ago. Progress in other Corn Belt States ranged from an above normal 95 percent in Ohio to 75 percent in South Dakota and 25 percent in Minnesota.

Spring barley seeding also made rapid progress but is behind the usual pace. Less than 10 percent of the barley was seeded in Minnesota compared to 20 percent last year. About one-fourth of the barley was seeded in North Dakota with over half in Montana and two-thirds in South Dakota. Spring wheat seeding followed a similar pattern but was a little more advanced than barley. Growers of barley and wheat in Eastern Montana were reported to be holding off because of the dry top soils at the end of April.

Flax seeding was getting underway in North Dakota with about 2 percent seeded—not much different from a year ago. In Minnesota, about 5 percent of the flax was in the ground compared to 10 percent last year. Rice seeding was ahead of last year, with Louisiana reporting one-half of the crop seeded. Arkansas was well under way while both Texas and California reported about two-thirds of the rice crop seeded.

Corn and Sorghum Progress Ahead of Last Year

Plowing and seed bed preparation for corn was generally ahead of last year in the Corn Belt States. Eastern Corn Belt States show up in sharp contrast to a year ago with Ohio reporting a record high percentage of corn land plowed compared to practically none at the same date a year ago. Planting was started by the end of April in Ohio, and Indiana had 5 percent of the crop in the ground. Spring plowing was 70 percent finished in Iowa compared to the average of about 75 percent. Planting was in the initial stages in Iowa and Nebraska. Missouri had 10 percent of the 1962 corn crop planted, while Kansas reported 22 percent compared to 8 percent a year earlier. Corn planting progress was slightly ahead of 1961 in the South Central and South Atlantic States with 90 percent planted in Texas, 70 percent in Georgia and over one-half in South Carolina. Sorghum seeding likewise was a little ahead of a year ago, with 42 percent completed in Texas compared to 36 percent last year. Planting was started in the Texas High Plains at the end of April, while Oklahoma sorghum acreage was 10 percent seeded. Cotton work was taking priority over corn and sorghum in this area. Soybean planting is in progress with a few early fields reported as far north as southern Kansas.

Cotton Planting a Little Ahead of Last Year

Planting of cotton was more advanced than a year ago in Western Cotton States but the pattern in the eastern cotton areas was quite similar to the late 1961 season. Seeding was virtually complete in Arizona and California by May 1 while New Mexico seeding was past the three-quarter mark. Over one-third of the Texas crop was planted with seeding starting in the High Plains at the end of April. Cotton is out of the ground as far north as Plainview in the Texas Panhandle, while early cotton is squaring in Coastal Bend counties. Early April low temperatures and wet soils slowed progress in the Eastern Cotton Belt, but rapid action in late April brought seeding up to last year's pace of about one-third to one-half completed by May 1.

Planting Other Crops Active

Tobacco transplanting also followed a pattern very similar to the 1961 season with practically all of the crop set in Georgia, 80 percent in South Carolina and well advanced in North Carolina. Virginia and Kentucky reported late plant beds with some problems from lack of moisture but rains at the end of the month brought promise of plentiful plants. Peanut planting was generally ahead of last year and near normal. About 15 percent of the Texas crop and over 40 percent of the Georgia crop was in the ground. Planting was under way in the Carolinas but just starting in Virginia. Sugar beet planting is well along in Western and West North Central areas and ahead of last year in the East North Central States. Dry top soils and strong winds have damaged stands in some western areas and replanting will be necessary. Maple flow was shorter than the extended 1961 season, and production was 7 percent less than average.

Hay Stocks About Average Despite Record Use

May 1 farm stocks of hay were about average compared to about a third above a year earlier. Hay production during 1961 was the fourth largest of record. This large output combined with the above average carryover to give a total supply for the 1961-62 season that was second only to 1958-59. Disappearance was a record due to heavy feeding requirements resulting from below-average fall and winter pastures in some areas, soggy soils in the Central Corn Belt which prevented use of crop residues, and extended winter snow cover. Early season hay prospects for 1962 are slightly better than a year ago but about equal the average for May 1. Growth was delayed by cool weather over the eastern half of the Nation, and a shortage of top soil moisture during late in April in the Northern Plains and Eastern Corn Belt States.

Pasture Development Equals Last Year

May 1 pasture condition for the Nation was reported at 83 percent of normal the same as a year earlier but 2 points above the 1951-60 average. Pasture development was slow during the first three weeks of April in the eastern half of the country as temperatures remained on the cool side. Sharply rising temperatures in late April favored pasture growth but rapidly depleted surface soil moisture in the North Atlantic, East North Central and Northern Plains States. Light precipitation during April did not favor the recovery of drought damaged pastures in the Dakota-Montana area. Pasture condition was reported as 3 points above average for the Western States, although development was behind the usual rate in the northern part of this region.

Milk And Egg Production Above Last Year

Milk production in the United States during April was 1 percent larger than a year earlier and 4 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month. For the first four months of the year, milk production totaled 2 percent more than in 1961. April egg production was 2 percent above a year earlier as higher output in Western, South Central, South Atlantic, and East North Central regions more than offset lower totals for the North Atlantic and West North Central States. The average number of laying hens on farms during April was 2 percent greater than the previous year while the rate of egg production per layer was unchanged.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat is forecast at 891 million bushels, 3 percent below the April estimate and 17 percent less than last year but 2 percent above average. Dry weather during April in Montana, Colorado, Nebraska and the High Plains of Texas, along with unexpectedly heavy winter losses centering in southern Michigan and northern areas of Ohio and Indiana, reduced crop prospects below expectations of a month earlier. In the important producing central States of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, crop prospects were little changed from a month earlier, but Oklahoma prospects showed considerable improvement.

In the past 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from May 1 to harvest has been 79 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 164 million bushels to a minimum of 9 million.

Yield per harvested acre is indicated to be 25.5 bushels, nearly a bushel below last year, but still the fourth highest of record and 3.5 bushels above average. Acreage to be harvested is indicated at 34.9 million acres, 14 percent less than was harvested last year. It is presently anticipated that 90 percent of the acreage seeded will be harvested.

In Kansas, prospects remained favorable. Heavy stands in western counties made rapid growth. Warm, dry weather during April depleted top soil moisture, and by May 1 the need for rain was becoming apparent. Wheat is beginning to show effects of lack of surface moisture in a number of areas. Subsoil moisture supplies were considered adequate. Wheat in southern counties is starting to head.

In Oklahoma, prospects improved despite continued dry weather in western counties. Rain received in late April in all but the Panhandle area halted a declining crop condition and should be sufficient to assure a crop. In Texas, rain during the first week in April gave the crop a boost in the Plains country; however, the High Plains crop is only fair as dryland wheat is needing moisture and subsoil moisture supplies are short. Rains in late April caught the Low Plains crop in the heading to early bloom stage and gave the crop a boost.

In Nebraska, dry weather during April retarded development of the crop in Central and Western counties, and by May 1 top soil was critically dry. In South Dakota, the crop made good growth with adequate soil moisture. By May 1 the need for rain to sustain the excellent growth was becoming apparent.

In Colorado, wheat made a good growth, is disease-free and has been relatively free of insect damage. On May 1 there was a need for additional top soil moisture. Montana's winter wheat suffered during April, as dry weather conditions were unfavorable for non-irrigated acreage. Strong winds caused rapid loss of soil moisture and some damage from soil blowing. Growers indicate that the standing acreage could still yield well with normal weather.

Pacific Northwest prospects showed little change from April 1, despite generally adequate rainfall during the month. The crop, so far, has not been able to overcome the poor start made last fall. In other Western States, the wheat outlook is generally favorable, except in Wyoming where moisture is needed.

In the East and South, wheat is in good condition. Cool weather slowed early April growth in the Northeast.

RYE: Condition of rye on May 1, at 88 percent of normal, was 1 point above a month earlier, unchanged from a year earlier, and 2 points higher than the May 1 average.

Most of the 8 important rye producing States showed some improvement in reported condition from a month ago. North Dakota lead the way with a 7 point advance, and increases of 1 to 5 points were indicated for South Dakota, Washington, Minnesota, and Illinois. Declines of from 1 to 3 points were registered for Nebraska, Kansas, and Indiana. These 8 States accounted for over two-thirds of the Nation's 1961 rye production. In the Dakotas rye came through the winter in good condition, with only a light winterkill. Moisture from melted snow and favorable April growing conditions gave the crop renewed vigor. The Nebraska and Kansas crops lacked top-soil moisture toward the latter part of April which limited plant growth, primarily in western areas. Rye in southern Kansas is heading. Warm April temperatures and timely rainfall substantially improved the prospects in Washington, although stands are not as good as last year. Rye condition in Minnesota is excellent but below normal April temperatures have limited growth. The crop was still dormant on May 1 in the northern part of the State. The Indiana and Illinois crops suffered somewhat from winter damage and development during April was limited, particularly in Indiana, by lack of rainfall. Southern Illinois fields were headed by May 1.

In New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan, rye condition was below average, but above average condition was reported in the South Atlantic States. Dry, cool April weather held the condition in Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado below last year's high level but it is still above average. Rye in other Rocky Mountain States is in better shape than a year earlier.

PEACHES: Production in the 9 Southern peach States is forecast at 14,320,000 bushels, down about one-fourth from the large crop of 1961, although 22 percent above average. None of these States expects as many peaches as last year, and in only North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are prospects above average. Periods of low temperatures from January through March caused most of reduction, although April frosts also caused some losses, primarily in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama. Harvest in Georgia is expected to begin later than last year when it started about May 20. The Elberta crop is light in most areas of the State. Harvest of Louisiana's short crop is expected to begin about June 1. Earliest peaches in Texas should be ready to pick about June 5.

In California, the May 1 condition of Clingstone and Freestone peaches was down from a year earlier but well above average. Although bloom occurred later than usual, favorable April weather brought on rapid growth of the fruit. By May 1, development was about as far along as usual for that date. Thinning of early varieties of Clingstones is under way and is well along on Freestones. Some harvest of Freestones is expected by May 15 in the Bakersfield - Arvin district.

Most Atlantic Coast States are starting the season under rather favorable conditions. Trees have bloomed in most areas and the crop had suffered

little freeze damage as of May 1. Dates of bloom varied from near normal in the Middle Atlantic States to about a week earlier than usual in New England.

In the North Central States, peaches have suffered some freeze damage but the full effects are not apparent. Winter kill of buds in Michigan was heavier than in recent years. In general, bloom has been later than usual for the States in this area.

Colorado has prospects for a good crop, with bloom having occurred about the usual date. Utah peaches appear to have suffered considerable damage from the April 28-29 freeze. Both Washington and Oregon have had some freeze damage this season, although the extent is not known.

PEARS - California: The May 1 condition of Bartlett pears was above both last year and average, although for "other" pears it was below both 1961 and average. There was a good bloom which occurred about 10 days later than last year, and weather was favorable for pollination. "Other" pears appear to have set less fruit than Bartletts.

CITRUS: The 1961-62 orange crop is estimated at nearly 130 million boxes, 11 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. The estimate of production is up from a month ago as the result of increased prospects in Florida. Part of Florida's increase can be attributed to the fact that the droppage of Valencias has been much below average. With approximately two-thirds of the U.S. orange crop harvested, an estimated 41.6 million boxes remained for harvest after May 1 compared with 37.7 million boxes a year earlier. The Early, Midseason, and Navel orange crop which is now virtually all harvested is estimated at 67.3 million boxes, 7 percent more than last year and 5 percent above average. Production of Valencia oranges is forecast at 62.4 million boxes, 16 percent larger than last year and 4 percent above average. Slightly more than one-third of the Valencias had been picked by May 1--somewhat ahead of 1961.

Production of grapefruit is estimated at 42.2 million boxes, 3 percent below last year and 5 percent below average. By May 1 a little more than 80 percent of the crop had been picked, leaving 7.8 million boxes still to be picked, compared with the 9.6 million which remained for harvest a year earlier.

The lemon forecast remains unchanged from last month at 16.5 million boxes, 15 percent larger than last year's crop and 10 percent above average. By May 1 about 57 percent of the crop had been picked leaving 7 million boxes for the remainder of the season. A year ago only 38 percent of the crop had been picked by May 1, which left 8.9 million boxes still to be harvested.

The following table shows the utilization of the citrus crops.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to May 1

Crop	1960-61 Crop				1961-62 Crop			
	Fresh	Processing	Total	Remaining	Fresh	Processing	Total	Remaining
				for				for
			: harvest					: harvest
			Thousand boxes				Thousand boxes	
Oranges	27,044	51,856	78,900	37,735	27,453	60,562	88,015	41,590
Grapefruit	18,898	14,762	33,660	9,640	19,129	15,232	34,361	7,839
Lemons	3,872	1,558	5,430	8,910	4,799	4,687	9,486	7,014

Despite dry conditions in Florida's citrus area, droppage of Valencia oranges is much below average, although grapefruit show a heavier drop than expected. Citrus groves are generally in good condition, although increased use of irrigation was necessary.

Harvest of Valencia oranges in Central California has been slow because of a lack of maturity. Most trees have good color and much new growth since there have been ample rains recently.

As picking of Arizona Valencia oranges continued during April, it became apparent that freezes earlier in the year did more damage than expected.

CHERRIES: Production of sweet cherries in California is forecast at 29,000 tons, 5 percent above last year, and 10 percent above average. Bloom was heavy and occurred about a week later than usual, and the crop has escaped frost damage. Harvest is also about a week later than last year with only a few Chapmans picked by May 1. Picking of Tartarians is expected about mid-May in the Stockton area.

In Washington and Oregon, the May 1 condition of sweet cherries is well above both last year and average. Bloom was heavy in all major areas of both States. As of May 1 there had been no frost damage to the crop.

The May 1 condition of sour cherries was also above average and in Washington was higher than in 1961, although in Oregon it was slightly below a year ago. Bloom was good, in both States, although cool wet weather affected the set in some Washington orchards, and low temperatures the night of May 3 may have caused some damage in Western Washington.

In Colorado, prospects for both sweet cherries and sour cherries are good. Sour cherries were expected to reach full bloom about May 10 which is considered normal. Utah cherries were hurt by frosts on April 28-29, although sour cherries had such a heavy bloom that a good crop is still in prospect for most areas. Sweet cherries suffered heavier damage than sour cherries.

ALMONDS: A near-average crop of California almonds is in prospect for 1962 with production forecast at 45,000 tons, only two-thirds as large as in 1961. Freezing temperatures in late February damaged the crop, particularly

early varieties in the Sacramento Valley. Weather conditions also hampered pollination during the period of early bloom but became more favorable for the later bloom. Mission and Non Pareil varieties show a good set in the San Joaquin Valley. Growing conditions during April were excellent and nuts sized well.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The 1962 plum crop in California is forecast at 74,000 tons, down 15 percent from last year and 8 percent below average. Early varieties, particularly Santa Rosa, had a light set but Duarte and President varieties have set a good crop. The fruit is making rapid growth. Hail during late April in the Placer district caused only light damage.

The May 1 condition of California prunes was above that of both last year and average. The bloom was late this season and the set of fruit was variable.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California's 1961-62 Fuerte avocados is drawing to a close although some will continue during most of May. Above normal temperatures during recent weeks have made it difficult to hold the fruit on the trees.

Harvest of Hass and other spring and summer avocados from the bloom of 1961 is increasing slowly. Losses from frosts were relatively light.

APRICOTS: The 1962 crop of apricots in California is forecast at 150,000 tons, 17 percent smaller than last year and 18 percent below average. Bloom occurred later than usual this season and was quite scattered. Cold weather during pollination as well as a late February freeze reduced the set of fruit. Harvest in the Winters district is expected about the end of May.

Apricots in Utah suffered a heavy loss as the result of winter damage to buds and late April frosts.

POTATOES: The May 1 forecast of the 1962 early spring potato crop is 3,274,000 hundredweight, 16 percent below April 1, 30 percent below 1961, and 6 percent below 1960. Yields in Florida are not as high as expected a month ago. The decrease in prospects is more pronounced in the Hastings area than in the other early spring areas.

In the Hastings area of Florida, nearly 40 percent of the acreage was dug by May 1. Harvest was well along in Flagler County and in the Federal Point area of St. Johns County. The set has shown considerable variation between fields, and potatoes did not size properly. A good demand has hastened harvest and this caused some reduction in yield per acre. Harvest is nearing completion in the Palm-Plant City area and is underway in the Everglades. Dry weather and frosts in March and April reduced prospects. In Texas, harvest in the Raymondville area of the Rio Grande Valley was active at the end of April. Movement will continue in good volume through the first part of May.

Based on May 1 condition, the late spring potato crop is placed at 21,048,000 hundredweight, about 7.0 million below the 28 million crop of 1961 and 5.4 million below the 1960 crop. The California crop, which accounts for about three-fifths of the total late spring production, is forecast at 12,774,000 hundredweight, down one-third from the large 1961 crop of 19,012,000 hundredweight. Both acreage and yield per acre in this State are below 1961. Harvest started in the early Edison district on April 25 but by May 1 only four cars had been shipped.

Volume is expected to increase rapidly. The crop in all areas of California is three to four weeks late as a result of early cold weather. In Arizona, weather conditions have been good and harvest was expected to start the second week of May. In Texas, harvest around Pearsall will start in early May. The crop in the San Antonio area will furnish production during May and into June. Digging will start around Monday in June and will continue throughout the month. Crops in all areas are making satisfactory progress. The crop in Arkansas was slow in starting but, with recent favorable growing conditions, prospects are now good. Harvest in southern Louisiana is under way and will start in the central areas about mid-May. A uniformly good crop is expected in the Baldwin area of Alabama. The crop made excellent development during April. Harvest started about May 1, and movement should be heavy by mid-May. Harvest will continue into June. The frost of mid-April nipped the crop on Sand Mountain (other areas), but the crop made good recovery. The South Carolina acreage has made good recovery from the April 17 frost. Yields will be slightly lower. The frost will make for a slightly later harvest on a few fields. Planting of the acreage in northeastern North Carolina was spread over a much longer period than usual. Plants emerged most irregularly within the same field. This will cause some difficulty in time of maturity. A small amount of frost damage occurred in some fields in mid-April.

Growers in the early summer area have 89,700 acres for harvest, or 9 percent below 1961 and 8 percent below 1960. In Delaware, about 90 percent of the acreage was planted by April 21 and was completed by April 28. Soil moisture is ample. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, planting was much later than usual. Most acreage was planted the last half of April. Moisture supplies on May 1 were generally good. About three-fourths of the acreage was planted with the Pungo variety compared to slightly less than one-half in 1961. Irish Cobblers account for only one-fifth of the acreage compared to about 45 percent in 1961 and about three-fifths in 1959. The acreage in the Norfolk area continues to dwindle, with the acreage down 42 percent from last year. Stands in some fields are spotty due to water damage in early April. In Tennessee, plantings were delayed due to wet fields and on May 1 potatoes were just coming up. In the early summer area of Texas, about two-thirds of the acreage is planted with red varieties and about 12 percent of the acreage is contracted for processing. Planting started in Crosby County in early March and will continue through May. Early plantings were up to a good stand. Harvest is expected to begin in late June. In California, planting of the early summer crop at Riverside and San Bernardino Counties is now complete and plants are making good growth. First harvest will likely begin in the Perris-Hemet area of Riverside County in early June. Digging will begin in the Chino area of San Bernardino County about mid-June and volume will be heavy in both areas by early July.

TOBACCO, Revised (1960 and 1961 Crops): Estimated production of all types of tobacco grown in 1961 has been revised to 2,058 million pounds--up about 35 million pounds from the estimate released last December. Current revisions are based primarily on reports from growers and dealers, and on marketing data assembled by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and various State Departments of Agriculture. The 1961 crop--largest since 1956--compares with 1960 production of 1,944 million pounds and the 1950-59 average

of 2,049 million pounds. Tobacco was harvested from about 1,174,300 acres in 1961 with a record-high average yield of 1,753 pounds per acre.

Value of 1961 production is estimated at about \$1,311 million and the average price per pound at 63.7 cents, both all-time highs. Growers received \$1,184 million for 1960 crop marketings, an average of 60.9 cents per pound.

At 1,258 million pounds, flue-cured production in 1961 was the highest since 1956 but exceeded that produced in 1960 by only 7 million pounds. The bright leaf crop was raised from about 698,500 acres. Yields averaged 1,801 pounds per acre, second only to the 1960 average of 1,808 pounds as the highest ever.

Burley production in 1961 totaled 580 million pounds. This compares with 485 million pounds raised in 1960 and is the largest since the all-time record crop of 668 million in 1954. At 1,820 pounds per acre, the average yield in the burley belt was 181 pounds above 1960 and 151 pounds above the previous high of 1,669 pounds recorded in 1959. About 318,900 acres were harvested during the 1961 season, up nearly 8 percent from the preceding year.

The Southern Maryland crop is estimated at 36.0 million pounds for 1961. Poundage at this level is nearly 4 percent above the previous year and is the highest since 1957. The 1961 crop was produced on about 40,000 acres with an average yield of 900 pounds.

Production of fire-cured last season is placed at 53.1 million pounds, or about 17 percent above the 45.4 million realized in 1960. About 35,400 acres were harvested in 1961. Yields averaged around 1,499 pounds per acre.

Cured leaf from the 1961 dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, weighed nearly 22.8 million pounds. This volume compares with 20.0 million pounds produced the previous year and is the largest since 1956. The 1961 crop was harvested from about 15,600 acres. Yields averaged 1,460 pounds per acre and were surpassed only by the 1,514-pound average made in 1956.

Cigar filler production last year is estimated at 61.1 million pounds--the heaviest since 1951. In 1960, production amounted to 59.3 million pounds. The 1961 crop was taken from around 35,600 acres for an indicated average yield of 1,717 pounds.

At 27.8 million pounds, the indicated production of cigar binder tobacco in 1961 is slightly higher than the 27.7 million produced a year earlier, but is among the smallest crops produced since records for these types began in 1919. Binder was produced on approximately 16,600 acres last season while yields averaged about 1,669 pounds.

Growers harvested an estimated 19.0 million pounds from cigar wrapper types last year. This production ranks second, behind 1960 when 21.3 million pounds were produced. An average yield of 1,430 pounds was realized from 13,300 acres harvested.

MAPLE SIRUP: Production of maple sirup in 1962 is estimated at 1,372,000 gallons, 8 percent less than was produced in 1961 and 7 percent less than the 1951-60 average of 1,473,000 gallons.

The 1962 season was generally about a week shorter than last year but longer than the unusually short 1960 season. Above-normal temperatures in New England during March and April caused a high bacteria count in sap buckets, lowering the quality of the sirup. New York production was 11 percent above last year as a result of moderate runs over fairly long periods, little snow and few rain or snow storms to interfere with operations. In the Lakes States and in Maryland, deep snow prevented prompt tapping and hampered collection of sap. Some producers did not tap their trees because of the late start and the difficulty in getting help. Although the season was short, Ohio producers reported that the sap was much sweeter than normal and the sirup was of good quality.

Operators in several areas used "tap hole pellets" for the first time this year. The function of these pellets is to combat bacteria which cause sap fermentation and sometimes dry up or clog the tap holes. Most producers using the pellets were pleased with their effectiveness and optimistic about their future use. In one area with a very short season, however, little apparent benefit was observed.

HAY CONDITION: The condition of hay on May 1 was reported at 86 percent of normal, 1 point lower than a year earlier but the same as average. The eastern Corn Belt is lagging behind a year ago because of a cool spring and lack of moisture supplies. There were also scattered reports of winter kill resulting from severe cold and lack of snow cover protection. In the central Corn Belt heavy winter snow protection and good moisture supplies boosted yield prospects well above a year ago. The western Corn Belt, however, shows a slow start because of cool weather and the need for rain. In the South Atlantic Region most States were down from a year earlier because of a cool spring and lack of adequate moisture. Crop growth was as much as two weeks late in many areas. Texas and Oklahoma hay condition was well above May 1 a year ago because of timely spring rains. Colorado and Idaho reported adequate moisture and good hay prospects with irrigation water supplies well above last year. In the Northwest, hay condition was above average mainly because of warm weather west of the Cascades. Moisture supplies were generally adequate but there were scattered reports of dryness. In California, alfalfa hay is reported in very good condition but the cool spring has retarded growth. The Imperial Valley, usually in the second cutting, had just finished the first cutting of alfalfa by May 1.

HAY STOCKS: Hay stocks on the Nation's farms, although fed at a high rate through a long severe winter, were still in average supply. May 1 farm stocks estimated at 18 million tons, were down 23 percent from a year earlier, but were equal to the May 1, 1951-60 average. During the first part of the feeding season, from May to December last year, disappearance of hay from farms was a record amount. Dry fall and winter pastures in some areas and early heavy snow cover in other areas mainly accounted for the record hay feeding. On January 1, 1962, however, hay stocks were still above average, reflecting the second highest supply on record at the beginning of the season (May 1, 1961).

Disappearance of hay from farms from January 1 to May 1 this year totaled 62.4 million tons, up 5 percent from a year earlier and almost equal to the 1959 record high. Feeding rates continued high not only because of either dry or severe winter conditions depending on the area, but also because spring pasture growth was considerably retarded in many parts of the country. Disappearance during this period was greater than last year in all regions and in most States. Farm stocks of hay on May 1 were down from May 1, 1961 in all regions except the Atlantic States. In the North Central region stocks were a third below a year ago, but were still only a little below average. All States in this area had hay stocks below a year earlier except Ohio. The South Central and Western regions both reported May 1 hay supplies down from last year but still above average.

PASTURES: Condition of pastures in the United States on May 1 was reported at 83 percent of normal. This is the same percentage as a year earlier and 2 points above the 1951-60 average for May 1. Reported condition improved less than usual from April 1 to May 1 this year with a gain of only 1 point, compared with the 10-year average increase of 3 points during April.

Below-normal temperatures in most of the eastern half of the country slowed pasture development through the first 3 weeks of April. In the West, temperatures were generally above normal throughout the month. April rainfall was light in most of the country, but moisture reserves from heavy fall and winter precipitation helped carry pasture growth. April precipitation was above normal in some eastern coastal areas, in the Gulf States except Florida and West Texas, and through most of the Rocky Mountain area.

In the North Atlantic Region, reported pasture condition declined 3 points during April and was 3 points below the 10-year average on May 1. Development was slowed by cool weather until the last week of the month, then topsoil dried out rapidly with summer temperatures. By the end of the month pastures were providing some feed in New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania.

April precipitation was less than one-half of normal in a large part of the North Central area. Pasture condition on May 1 was 2 points below average in the East North Central Region, but 4 points above average in the West North Central. May 1 prospects in Wisconsin and Minnesota are considerably better than a year earlier as a result of heavy snow cover during the winter. In western areas of North Dakota and South Dakota, very light precipitation in April was unfavorable for recovery of pastures from drought damage of last summer. Slow development of grazing in the Plains States made supplemental feeding necessary later than usual.

In the South Atlantic Region, cool temperatures retarded pasture growth during most of April. Condition for the region as a whole gained less than usual from April 1 and was 2 points below average on May 1. Pastures deteriorated in Florida during April as a result of light rainfall and were quite poor on May 1 in most of the State. Rain is needed for normal seasonal development in most other South Atlantic States.

In most of the South Central Region, pastures made good growth during April and reported condition was 4 points above average on May 1. Most of

this region received timely rains during April. However, grazing was very poor on May 1 in South and West Texas, where winter precipitation was less than one-half of normal.

Pasture condition was relatively good for May 1 in the West, averaging 3 points above the 10-year average for the date. Montana is the only State in this region where the reported condition was below average, reflecting drought damage in 1961 and light precipitation in April. In Washington and Oregon pastures improved considerably during April, but development is still behind the usual schedule as a result of cold weather in earlier months.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in the United States during April was 1 percent larger than a year earlier and 4 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month. For the first four months of the year, milk production totaled 2 percent more than in 1961.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
April 1962, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	: April :			State	: April :			State	: April :		
	average	Apr.	Mar.		average	Apr.	Mar.		average	Apr.	Mar.
	1951-60	1961	1962		1951-60	1961	1962		1951-60	1961	1962
N. Y.	895	967	973	982	100	91	88	88			
N. J.	102	102	105	104	210	220	201	220			
Pa.	559	609	634	624	204	206	184	205			
Ohio	457	450	453	459	103	84	74	84			
Ind.	302	272	268	271	131	112	99	112			
Ill.	426	372	368	379	100	78	68	78			
Mich.	457	447	470	490	151	134	112	126			
Wis.	1,575	1,659	1,701	1,723	279	268	269	266			
Minn.	899	1,034	1,075	1,040	42	38	35	37			
Iowa	529	529	525	540	130	148	140	139			
Mo.	343	337	292	326	Wyo.	17.7	15.3	13.7	15.0		
N. Dak.	160	157	155	160	Colo.	78	72	65	67		
S. Dak.	123	130	125	123	Utah	62	68	66	68		
Nebr.	197	182	166	178	Wash.	160	180	168	189		
Kans.	206	182	155	163	Oreg.	110	107	89	104		
Md.	123	127	130	127	Calif.	637	718	724	724		
Va.	161	163	154	164	Other						
W. Va.	63	54	49	51	States 1/	606	707	723	733		
N. C.	140	136	136	137							
S. C.	52	45	48	44	U. S.	10,890	11,200	11,101	11,340		

1/ Monthly data for individual States not available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,622 million eggs during April, compared with 5,538 million eggs during April 1961, an increase of about 2 percent. Increases of 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central States more than offset decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West North Central States. Aggregate egg production, January through April, was 1 percent above the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in April was 19.0 eggs, the same as in April 1961. In the East North Central and the West, compared with last year, the rate of lay increased 1 percent. In the South Atlantic States, a decrease of 1 percent occurred. The rate was the same as last year in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and the South Central regions. Rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 4 months of 1962 was 71.3 eggs, compared with 71.5 for the corresponding period a year earlier.

Farmers had an average of 295,720,000 layers on hand during April, compared with 291,032,000 during April last year, an increase of 2 percent. Compared with last year, layer numbers were up 7 percent in the West and 6 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States but decreased 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the West North Central States. In the East North Central there was no change.

The number of layers on farms May 1, 1962, totaled 292,396,000 -- an increase of 2 percent from last year. Increases were 8 percent in the West, 6 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in East North Central regions. Decreases were 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West North Central States.

The rate of lay on May 1 was 64.2 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 63.6 eggs on May 1, 1961 -- an increase of 1 percent. Increases from a year earlier were 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, the East North Central, and the West North Central States. Rate of lay was unchanged from last year in the South Atlantic and in the South Central regions.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1

Year	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	United	
	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic	Central	Western	States
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, May 1							
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, May 1							
1951-60 (Av.)	50,426	56,709	82,110	31,974	46,690	34,939	302,848
1961.....	44,696	46,385	68,338	39,456	47,030	41,266	287,671
1962	42,943	47,372	66,483	41,291	49,793	44,514	292,396
Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1							
Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1							
1951-60 (Av.)	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1951-60 (Av.)	60.0	62.3	64.7	60.1	59.7	62.8	61.9
1961.....	61.1	64.0	66.2	63.5	62.2	63.2	63.6
1962.....	61.5	64.8	67.0	63.5	62.5	64.6	64.2

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 31.5 cents per dozen in mid-April 1962 -- down 1.5 cents a dozen from a month earlier and down 1.9 cents from mid-April 1961. Prices in the Nation's egg markets trended upward during the first three weeks of April but dropped sharply after the Easter holidays. During the week ending May 2, buying interest was generally light, and barely sufficient to absorb offerings. With reduced prices, interest on the part of egg breakers improved.

Producers received an average of 14.8 cents per pound live weight for commercial broilers in mid-April, compared with 16.3 cents a month earlier and 14.9 cents a year earlier. At the close of the week ending May 2, live broiler supplies were well cleared, as ready-to-cook demand picked up with warmer weather and export continued good.

Farmers received an average of 10.8 cents a pound in mid-April for farm chickens (mostly hens), down 0.5 cents a pound from a month earlier and down 1.5 cents from mid-April last year. At the end of the month, offerings were fully ample on all weights for a slow to fair demand.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 20.9 cents per pound live weight, compared with 20.8 cents a month earlier and 22.1 cents a year earlier. Trading in ready-to-cook birds was seasonally light. However, a fair inquiry from hotel and restaurant suppliers was noted.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-April was \$3.41 per 100 pounds, up \$.07 from a year earlier. Broiler growing mash in mid-April averaged \$4.67 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.66 in mid-April 1961. Cost of turkey growing mash was \$4.67 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.64 a year earlier. The average cost of chick starter mash was \$4.84 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.83 a year earlier. On April 15, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price ratios were less favorable to producers than either a month earlier or a year earlier. The commercial broiler-feed price ratio was less favorable than a month earlier, but was the same as a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
	Average	1951-60	1961	harvest: 1951-60	1961	cated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	cated 1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	332	244	203	30.6	33.5	32.0	10,047	8,174	6,496
N.J.	59	42	32	29.3	32.5	32.0	1,677	1,365	1,024
Pa.	660	524	456	26.4	30.0	29.0	17,184	15,720	13,224
Ohio	1,684	1,457	1,180	26.6	31.0	27.0	44,367	45,167	31,860
Ind.	1,331	1,290	1,084	27.5	35.0	30.0	36,326	45,150	32,520
Ill.	1,718	1,703	1,550	27.8	36.0	31.0	47,460	61,308	48,050
Mich.	1,146	1,111	878	29.8	36.0	31.0	33,969	39,996	27,218
Wis.	29	33	31	28.7	36.5	36.0	825	1,204	1,116
Minn.	42	25	19	22.6	27.5	29.0	915	688	551
Iowa	127	97	81	23.0	26.0	27.0	2,916	2,522	2,187
Mo.	1,466	1,413	1,031	26.1	30.5	29.0	38,475	43,096	29,899
S.Dak.	404	574	649	20.0	18.0	25.0	8,463	10,332	16,225
Nebr.	3,399	3,209	2,888	23.4	24.5	26.0	78,758	78,620	75,088
Kans.	10,016	10,329	9,193	19.1	26.5	25.0	192,985	273,718	229,825
Del.	37	23	20	24.8	28.0	29.0	880	644	580
Md.	195	142	129	24.4	26.0	27.0	4,637	3,692	3,483
Va.	294	248	179	23.6	27.5	27.0	6,852	6,820	4,833
W.Va.	40	25	20	23.0	24.0	25.0	905	600	500
N.C.	364	392	259	22.2	29.0	27.0	8,078	11,368	6,993
S.C.	161	140	55	20.1	26.5	25.0	3,207	3,710	1,375
Ga.	111	94	54	19.9	27.0	26.0	2,169	2,538	1,404
Ky.	207	175	133	22.6	27.0	26.0	4,632	4,725	3,458
Tenn.	197	148	111	19.6	26.0	24.0	3,820	3,848	2,664
Ala.	53	56	41	21.5	26.0	26.0	1,130	1,456	1,066
Miss.	47	42	33	25.0	28.0	29.0	1,066	1,176	957
Ark.	93	162	126	22.5	30.5	31.0	2,194	4,941	3,906
La.	1/ 41	35	31	1/19.5	24.0	22.0	1/ 750	840	682
Okla.	4,484	4,618	3,833	16.4	24.0	23.0	75,225	110,832	88,159
Texas	2,697	3,690	2,768	13.7	23.0	20.0	38,874	84,870	55,360
Mont.	1,737	2,058	2,079	23.4	19.0	23.0	41,242	39,102	47,817
Idaho	713	691	601	27.0	27.5	27.0	19,039	19,002	16,227
Wyo.	254	203	209	19.5	21.0	23.0	4,943	4,263	4,807
Colo.	2,192	2,443	2,101	18.1	23.0	24.0	40,745	56,189	50,424
N.Mex.	156	276	215	11.0	29.0	22.0	1,917	8,004	4,730
Ariz.	47	26	25	31.1	43.0	41.0	1,567	1,118	1,025
Utah	256	170	172	16.4	15.0	17.0	4,145	2,550	2,924
Nev.	4	2	3	30.2	32.0	35.0	122	64	105
Wash.	1,883	1,812	1,522	32.7	28.0	32.0	61,134	50,736	48,704
Oreg.	759	702	590	31.6	25.5	28.0	23,731	17,901	16,520
Calif.	445	329	313	21.0	25.0	24.0	9,161	8,225	7,512
U.S.	39,863	34,897		26.4			876,232		891,498
	40,753		22.0		25.5		1,076,274		

1/ Short-time average.

State	RYE			PASTURE		
	Condition May 1		1962	Condition May 1		1962
	Average 1951-60	Percent		Average 1951-60	Percent	
Maine	--	--	--	92	84	89
N.H.	--	--	--	91	85	91
Vt.	--	--	--	92	91	88
Mass.	--	--	--	93	89	90
R.I.	--	--	--	89	88	88
Conn.	--	--	--	92	93	92
N.Y.	91	95	90	88	87	86
N.J.	90	88	86	85	84	82
Pa.	90	94	91	87	87	82
Ohio	89	92	86	87	90	81
Ind.	91	95	87	88	91	80
Ill.	91	93	91	87	89	85
Mich.	94	96	91	90	92	89
Wis.	92	92	95	87	83	91
Minn.	90	92	96	83	83	90
Iowa	88	91	94	84	87	89
Mo.	87	88	87	78	86	83
N.Dak.	84	76	85	71	65	62
S.Dak.	85	84	93	77	64	82
Nebr.	85	90	90	80	81	83
Kans.	80	91	90	76	86	85
Del.	90	90	88	86	86	88
Md.	91	89	93	86	86	83
Va.	89	91	91	85	85	83
W.Va.	--	--	--	80	80	76
N.C.	87	89	86	86	84	84
S.C.	82	86	88	82	82	79
Ga.	83	88	88	81	82	82
Fla.	--	--	--	78	76	70
Ky.	87	90	83	83	86	78
Tenn.	86	88	86	86	85	84
Ala.	--	--	--	82	81	79
Miss.	--	--	--	82	79	78
Ark.	--	--	--	82	82	79
La.	--	--	--	82	80	75
Okla.	76	87	82	73	84	84
Texas	64	78	73	68	77	77
Mont.	87	82	85	80	66	73
Idaho	93	88	95	88	86	89
Wyo.	83	88	92	79	70	85
Colo.	80	90	83	74	83	80
N.Mex.	68	98	--	66	86	83
Ariz.	--	--	--	82	81	89
Utah	82	80	--	83	76	92
Nev.	--	--	--	85	66	87
Wash.	87	93	90	82	87	88
Oreg.	90	91	88	86	90	90
Calif.	84	85	--	79	77	82
U.S.	86	88	88	81	83	83

State	HAY			ALL HAY		
	Condition on May 1			Stocks on farms May 1		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent	tons 1,000	tons 1,000	tons 1,000
Maine	92	86	90	113	98	87
N.H.	92	86	90	42	40	37
Vt.	94	93	89	142	130	180
Mass.	93	91	91	46	47	34
R.I.	89	91	88	4	3	4
Conn.	92	93	93	40	40	38
N.Y.	89	89	86	733	818	1,016
N.J.	86	86	84	61	68	66
Pa.	89	91	86	546	758	742
Ohio	88	92	83	458	422	498
Ind.	89	92	82	417	433	331
Ill.	88	91	87	916	1,170	859
Mich.	92	94	91	635	939	570
Wis. ^{1/}	90	85	94	1,732	2,473	1,748
Minn. ^{1/}	86	85	91	998	1,214	912
Iowa	87	89	91	1,480	2,170	1,347
Mo.	82	88	84	750	1,016	841
N.Dak. ^{1/}	76	68	66	778	1,289	629
S.Dak. ^{1/}	82	68	81	1,122	1,456	816
Nebr. ^{1/}	85	84	86	1,042	1,471	1,014
Kans.	82	90	87	537	957	656
Del.	87	88	89	10	9	6
Md.	87	88	86	93	102	80
Va.	86	88	87	198	258	264
W.Va.	84	84	81	142	119	153
N.C.	86	83	86	214	169	147
S.C.	80	82	80	98	77	97
Ga.	81	81	81	113	90	124
Fla.	78	69	64	26	21	18
Ky.	85	86	82	347	418	385
Tenn.	84	83	83	272	327	385
Ala.	80	79	78	111	85	80
Miss.	80	74	75	108	135	143
Ark.	80	83	80	125	105	116
La.	80	75	75	49	90	47
Okla.	74	79	83	219	466	216
Texas	72	73	80	290	303	339
Mont. ^{1/}	86	78	82	545	725	278
Idaho ^{1/}	91	90	90	389	440	453
Wyo. ^{1/}	84	77	84	269	243	197
Colo. ^{1/}	86	86	90	378	461	474
N. Mex. ^{1/}	83	92	85	55	91	94
Ariz.	88	92	91	133	142	206
Utah ^{1/}	89	79	91	226	214	180
Nev. ^{1/}	86	73	91	123	189	115
Wash. ^{1/}	87	89	89	226	247	198
Oreg. ^{1/}	89	90	92	265	308	251
Calif. ^{1/}	85	87	89	310	428	514
U.S.	86	85	86	17,924	23,274	17,985

^{1/} Tame hay condition.

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1960 and 1961 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds
Mass.	3,400	2,700	1,639	1,569	5,572	4,235
Conn.	8,800	7,800	1,514	1,437	13,244	11,267
Pa.	31,000	31,000	1,700	1,725	52,700	53,475
Ohio	13,400	14,500	1,576	1,573	21,114	22,806
Ind.	7,000	7,600	1,565	1,900	10,955	14,440
Wis.	14,600	13,700	1,431	1,640	20,889	22,464
Mo.	2,900	3,100	1,625	1,535	4,712	4,758
Md.	37,500	40,000	925	900	34,688	36,000
Va.	89,300	91,400	1,596	1,616	142,550	147,686
W.Va.	2,500	2,600	1,485	1,245	3,712	3,237
N.C.	467,000	473,400	1,838	1,804	858,300	853,951
S.C.	80,000	80,000	1,845	1,895	147,600	151,600
Ga.	71,300	71,700	1,839	1,924	131,139	137,949
Fla.	18,700	18,500	1,570	1,775	29,361	32,830
Ky.	219,500	235,100	1,600	1,767	351,279	415,349
Tenn.	73,900	80,300	1,561	1,808	115,336	145,215
Ala.	1/ 460	1/ 470	1,530	1,535	704	721
La.	1/ 320	1/ 375	1,000	850	320	319
U.S.	1,141,600	1,174,300	1,703	1,753	1,944,175	2,058,302

State	Season average price per pound		Value of production	
	received by farmers	1960	1960	1961
	Cents	Cents	dollars	dollars
Mass.	123.0	127.0	6,829	5,376
Conn.	143.0	153.0	18,879	17,248
Pa.	28.0	27.0	14,756	14,438
Ohio	52.6	52.9	11,100	12,073
Ind.	60.8	65.6	6,661	9,473
Wis.	29.5	29.2	6,168	6,568
Mo.	63.1	63.5	2,973	3,021
Md.	63.8	2/	22,131	22,968
Va.	58.7	62.0	83,639	91,510
W.Va.	63.6	63.9	2,361	2,068
N.C.	61.1	65.1	524,747	555,814
S.C.	61.5	65.7	90,774	99,601
Ga.	59.0	60.9	77,335	84,046
Fla.	92.9	90.0	27,290	29,555
Ky.	61.9	64.3	217,542	266,999
Tenn.	60.7	61.5	70,004	89,379
Ala.	53.8	59.3	379	428
La.	73.0	70.5	234	225
U.S.	60.9	63.7	1,183,802	1,310,790

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1960 crop season average price.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1960 AND 1961 (Revised)

Class and type	Type	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season price	Value of production
No.	No.	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	per lb. received	in dollars
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:						
Wa.	11	70,000	70,500	1,590	111,390	59.4
N.C.	11	179,000	182,000	1,630	291,770	303,940
Total Old Belt	11	249,000	252,500	1,645	403,070	415,330
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	223,000	225,000	1,980	441,540	421,875
N.C.	13	55,500	56,000	1,920	106,560	106,400
S.C.	13	80,000	80,000	1,845	147,600	151,600
Total S.C. Belt	13	135,500	136,000	1,876	254,160	258,000
Ga.	14	70,000	70,500	1,845	129,150	136,065
Fla.	14	13,800	14,000	1,595	22,011	25,900
Ala.	14	14,460	14,470	1,530	704	721
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	84,300	85,000	1,915	151,865	162,686
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	691,800	698,500	1,802	1,250,735	1,257,891
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED: Total Va. Belt						
Ky.	21	7,300	7,500	1,320	1,300	8,906
Tenn.	22	5,800	6,300	1,360	1,410	7,888
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	13,200	14,000	1,455	1,660	19,206
Ky.	22	19,000	20,300	1,426	1,582	27,094
Tenn.	23	5,700	6,300	1,380	1,470	7,866
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,200	1,300	1,315	1,485	1,578
Total All Fire-cured Types	23	6,900	7,600	1,369	1,472	9,444
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:	21-23	33,200	35,400	1,499	1,499	45,444
3A. Light Air-Cured				1,369	1,499	42,500
Ohio	31	9,100	9,900	1,595	1,530	14,514
Ind.	31	7,000	7,600	1,565	1,900	10,955
Mo.	31	2,900	3,100	1,625	1,535	4,712
Va.	31	10,200	11,300	2,015	2,155	20,553
W.Va.	31	2,500	2,600	1,485	1,245	3,712
N.C.	31	9,500	10,400	1,940	2,090	18,430
Ky.	31	197,000	211,000	1,625	1,800	320,125
Tenn.	31	57,500	63,000	1,595	1,855	91,712
Total Burley Belt	31	315,700	318,900	1,639	1,820	580,335
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	337,500	40,000	1,625	1,925	747,713
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	333,200	358,900	1,559	1,717	519,404
3B. Dark Air-cured	31	333,200	358,900	1,559	1,717	519,404
Ky.	35	6,700	7,000	1,400	1,490	9,360
Tenn.	35	2,000	2,000	1,420	1,590	2,840
Total One Smoker	35	8,700	9,000	1,405	1,512	12,220
Total Green River Belt (Ky)	36	4,300	4,500	1,400	1,550	6,020
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,800	2,100	995	1,045	1,791
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	14,800	15,600	1,353	1,460	20,031

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1960 AND 1961 (Revised)—Continued

Class and type	Type	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season av. price:	
					per lb. received:	Value of production
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:						
Total Pa. Scedleaf	41	31,000	1,700	52,700	53,475	28.0 14,756
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,300	1,535	6,600	7,659	28.1 1,855
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	35,300	1,680	1,717	59,300	28.0 14,438
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:						
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	2,100	1,740	1,720	3,633	2,924 1,599
Mass.	52	1,300	1,000	1,960	2,548	1,940 42.5 1,257
Conn.	52	1/350	1/240	1,900	1,820	665 437 40.5 786
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,700	1,200	1,947	1,917	3,213 2,377 42.5 179
Total Southern Ws.	54	5,700	5,400	1,510	1,670	8,607 9,018 40.6 283
Total Northern Ws.*	55	8,900	8,300	1,380	1,620	12,282 13,446 28.7 2,410
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	18,400	16,600	1,511	1,669	27,735 27,765 32.9 2,758 2,588 3,980 16,605
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:						
Mass.	61	2,100	1,700	1,440	1,350	3,024 2,295 190.0 200.0 5,746 4,590
Conn.	61	6,300	5,900	1,420	1,340	8,946 7,906 190.0 200.0 16,997 15,812
Total, Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,400	7,600	1,425	1,342	11,970 10,201 190.0 200.0 22,743 20,402
Ga.	62	1,300	1,200	1,530	1,570	1,989 1,884 200.0 200.0 3,978 3,768
Fla.	62	4,900	4,500	1,500	1,540	7,350 6,930 200.0 200.0 14,700 13,860
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	6,200	5,700	1,506	1,546	9,339 8,814 200.0 200.0 18,678 17,628
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	14,600	13,300	1,460	1,430	21,309 19,015 194.0 200.0 41,421 38,030
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	68,300	65,500	1,587	1,647	108,344 107,914 62.0 58.8 67,165 63,425
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:						
Total La. Perique	72	1/320	1/375	1,000	850	320 319 73.0 70.5 234 225
UNITED STATES	All	1,141,600	1,174,300	1,703	1,753	1,944,175 2,058,302 60.9 63.7 1,183,802 1,310,790

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1960 crop season average price.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/		Equivalent tons			
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON &:						
NAVEL VARIETIES 3/:						
Calif.	14,370	9,000	7,800	544,700	338,000	292,000
Fla., All	47,970	51,000	57,000	2,158,700	2,295,000	2,565,000
Temple	2,310	4,000	4,600	104,000	180,000	207,000
Other	45,660	47,000	52,400	2,054,700	2,115,000	2,358,000
Texas	1,142	2,000	1,600	51,410	90,000	72,000
Ariz.	472	440	600	17,900	16,500	22,500
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
Total Above	64,122	62,715	67,255	2,780,226	2,751,900	2,963,000
Varieties						
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	22,624	16,000	14,000	858,900	600,000	525,000
Fla.	36,210	35,700	47,000	1,629,500	1,606,000	2,115,000
Texas	518	1,500	600	23,280	67,500	27,000
Ariz.	641	720	750	24,250	27,000	28,100
Total						
Valencia	59,992	53,920	62,350	2,535,930	2,300,500	2,695,100
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	36,994	25,000	21,800	1,403,600	938,000	817,000
Fla.	84,180	86,700	104,000	3,788,200	3,901,000	4,680,000
Texas	1,660	3,500	2,200	74,690	157,500	99,000
Ariz.	1,113	1,160	1,350	42,150	43,500	50,600
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
U.S., All						
Oranges	124,114	116,635	129,605	5,316,156	5,052,400	5,658,100
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	35,100	31,600	34,500	1,404,000	1,264,000	1,380,000
Seedless	19,250	19,200	22,500	770,000	768,000	900,000
Pink	—	7,300	9,000	—	292,000	360,000
White	—	11,900	13,500	—	476,000	540,000
Other	15,850	12,400	12,000	634,000	496,000	480,000
Texas	2,970	6,800	2,600	118,800	272,000	104,000
Ariz.	2,585	2,260	2,400	83,230	72,300	76,800
Calif., All	2,482	2,640	2,700	82,240	86,600	88,500
Desert Valleys	936	1,240	1,300	30,140	39,700	41,600
Other Areas	1,546	1,400	1,400	52,100	46,900	46,900
U.S., All						
Grapefruit	43,137	43,300	42,200	1,688,270	1,694,900	1,649,300
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,917	13,800	15,000	575,100	524,000	570,000
Ariz.	4,735	540	1,500	4,27,900	20,500	57,000
U.S., Lemons	15,064	14,340	16,500	580,680	544,500	627,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	326	310	340	13,120	12,400	13,600
May 1 forecast of:						
1962 lines			400			16,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	329	500	1,000	14,818	22,500	45,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,320	4,900	4,000	194,350	220,000	180,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1960 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,750 tons); California, Valencia, 170,000 boxes (6,375 tons); Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, 10,000 boxes (340 tons).

2/ Net content of box varieties. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons 76 lbs.; Limes 60 lbs.; Tangerines ~ 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time averages.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North Carolina	1,170	1,300	1,500	1,250
South Carolina	4,213	5,600	2,7,800	6,500
Georgia	3,088	2/5,000	2/5,200	4,200
Alabama	703	1,250	1,400	950
Mississippi	312	310	352	170
Arkansas	1,458	1,950	1,500	950
Louisiana	92	145	145	55
Oklahoma	184	183	100	45
Texas	554	750	650	200
9 States	11,775	15,488	18,647	14,320

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1960 - Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50; 1961 - North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1960 - Georgia, 140; 1961 - South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>PEACHES:</u>			
California, all	84	92	91
Clingstone	84	93	92
Freestone	82	90	88
<u>PEARS:</u>			
California, all	81	79	83
Bartlett	82	78	84
Other	78	84	75
<u>CHERRIES-SWEET:</u>			
Washington	66	72	94
Oregon	76	86	95
<u>CHERRIES-SOUR:</u>			
Washington	83	72	94
Oregon	86	94	92
<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>			
California			
Prunes	73	70	74
Florida			
Avocados	64	65	86

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PLUMS AND ALMONDS

Crop	Production 1/			
	Average	1960	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1960	1961	1962
Apricots	183,600	230,000	180,000	150,000
Cherries - sweet	26,280	24,000	27,500	29,000
Plums	80,800	2/ 82,000	2/ 87,000	74,000
Almonds	45,090	53,000	66,400	45,000

1/ Production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (Tons): Apricots, 1960-5,000; Sweet Cherries, 1960-500; Apricots, 1961-17,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, 1960-2,000; 1961-2,000.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Sirup made 1/		Price		Value	
	Average	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
	1951-60	1961	1962	1961	1962	1962
Maine	13	9	9	6.30	6.35	57
N.H.	47	45	34	5.80	5.70	261
Vt.	565	523	357	4.65	4.55	2,432
Mass.	42	41	38	5.30	5.25	217
N.Y.	408	470	524	4.50	4.40	2,115
Pa.	96	90	94	4.70	4.70	423
Ohio	121	99	114	5.40	5.55	535
Mich.	83	82	73	5.60	5.55	459
Wis.	75	105	98	4.85	4.75	509
Minn.	9	7	9	5.35	4.95	37
Md.	13	18	12	4.35	4.40	78
U.S.	1,473	1,489	1,372	4.78	4.71	7,123
						6,471

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested 1951-60: 1,000 acres	Average: 1961 acres	Yield per harv. 1962 acres	acre.: Cwt.	Production 1961 cwt.	Ind. 1,000 cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>						
Florida	13.3	9.7	7.3	149	135	160
California	14.4	13.8	14.5	164	265	210
Total	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	193.3
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>						
Florida-Hastings	20.2	21.0	20.7	156	190	135
-Other	4.7	3.4	2.3	114	150	125
Texas	1.2	1.0	1.1	60	150	175
Total	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	183.1	135.9
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>						
North Carolina						
8 N.E. Counties	13.8	13.2	11.9	126	155	150
Other Counties	8.2	3.8	3.4	76	115	100
South Carolina	8.8	6.0	4.5	84	85	90
Georgia	1.9	.5	.5	60	67	65
Alabama-Baldwin	17.8	12.4	12.4	108	110	140
-Other	9.1	9.0	7.0	58	100	95
Mississippi	8.4	3.8	3.4	44	50	58
Arkansas	10.1	5.2	4.8	52	63	65
Louisiana	8.2	3.8	3.6	44	52	57
Oklahoma	4.0	1.9	1.8	54	62	64
Texas	9.2	6.0	5.9	54	69	75
Arizona	6.1	10.3	8.5	237	240	240
California	54.1	58.5	43.3	277	325	295
Total	159.8	134.4	111.0	152.1	208.5	189.6
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>						
Missouri	8.8	5.0	4.5	72	90	June 11
Kansas	3.1	2.8	2.5	63	85	"
Delaware	8.1	10.0	9.5	176	225	"
Maryland	3.4	3.1	2.7	111	135	"
Virginia-Eastern:						
Shore	20.0	24.0	21.5	128	170	"
-Norfolk	3.0	1.2	.7	95	150	"
-Other	6.7	4.3	3.8	65	68	"
North Carolina	10.5	6.6	6.7	70	120	"
Georgia	2.5	1.0	1.0	40	50	"
Kentucky	15.2	9.8	9.5	62	65	"
Tennessee	14.2	9.0	8.0	65	83	"
Texas	8.2	12.7	10.5	150	175	"
California	9.9	9.1	8.8	267	345	"
Total	113.6	98.6	89.7	111.3	157.2	"
					12,423	15,496

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION								
State	Number of layers on hand during April	Eggs per 100 layers	During April	Total eggs produced	Jan.-April incl.			
division	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,504	3,362	1,842	1,974	65	66	272	274
N.H.	1,477	1,365	1,833	1,857	27	25	115	109
Vt.	680	638	1,890	1,902	13	12	52	50
Mass.	2,763	2,480	1,884	1,878	52	47	210	191
R.I.	332	304	1,830	1,875	6	6	24	23
Conn.	2,883	2,702	1,827	1,848	53	50	215	209
N.Y.	8,155	8,033	1,806	1,854	147	149	581	598
N.J.	9,938	9,636	1,737	1,686	173	162	636	610
Pa.	15,672	14,948	1,872	1,854	293	277	1,143	1,103
N.Atl.	45,404	43,468	1,826	1,827	829	794	3,248	3,167
Ohio	10,745	11,643	1,860	1,908	200	222	786	849
Ind.	10,930	10,504	1,977	1,962	216	206	852	810
Ill.	10,754	10,318	1,950	1,962	210	202	808	763
Mich.	6,250	6,252	1,884	1,869	118	117	464	462
Wis.	9,009	9,068	1,866	1,908	168	173	679	688
E.N.Cent.	47,688	47,785	1,912	1,925	912	920	3,589	3,572
Minn.	16,132	14,928	1,950	1,956	315	292	1,292	1,215
Iowa	21,858	20,930	2,034	2,013	445	421	1,766	1,686
Mo.	8,344	8,718	1,971	1,956	164	171	612	627
N.Dak.	2,244	2,104	1,881	1,860	42	39	158	146
S.Dak.	7,013	7,420	1,968	1,950	138	145	538	575
Nebr.	8,172	8,374	2,028	2,016	166	169	654	641
Kans.	5,874	5,600	1,992	2,028	117	114	444	415
W.N.Cent.	69,637	68,074	1,992	1,985	1,387	1,351	5,464	5,305
Del.	693	662	1,737	1,767	12	12	45	44
Md.	1,489	1,334	1,896	1,875	28	25	104	96
Va.	5,397	5,270	1,923	1,893	104	100	387	383
W.Va.	1,820	1,722	1,944	1,890	35	33	124	124
N.C.	10,052	10,740	1,899	1,872	191	201	711	754
S.C.	4,184	4,453	1,905	1,821	80	81	298	318
Ga.	11,120	12,140	1,860	1,842	207	224	783	873
Fla.	4,952	5,572	1,950	1,938	97	108	375	414
S.Atl.	39,707	41,893	1,899	1,871	754	784	2,827	3,006
Ky.	5,034	4,523	1,872	1,830	94	83	324	298
Tenn.	4,764	5,044	1,836	1,833	87	92	315	328
Ala.	6,530	7,081	1,860	1,884	121	133	454	494
Miss.	6,553	7,434	1,743	1,722	114	128	412	455
Ark.	5,695	7,129	1,890	1,995	108	142	375	482
Ia.	2,777	2,890	1,794	1,758	50	51	178	177
Okla.	3,053	2,956	1,932	1,962	59	58	209	202
Texas	12,864	13,206	1,875	1,848	241	244	874	878
S.Cent.	47,270	50,263	1,849	1,852	874	931	3,141	3,314
Mont.	964	940	1,923	1,884	19	18	73	70
Idaho	1,175	1,152	1,980	1,944	23	22	92	90
Wyo.	281	277	1,884	1,848	5	5	18	19
Colo.	1,376	1,470	1,815	1,864	25	27	93	98
N.Mex.	730	766	1,842	1,848	13	14	48	51
Ariz.	707	779	1,845	1,905	13	15	51	56
Utah	1,366	1,386	1,980	1,956	27	27	106	104
Nev.	71	68	1,860	1,815	1	1	4	4
Wash.	4,609	4,662	1,926	1,938	89	90	356	348
Oreg.	2,746	2,517	1,923	1,962	53	49	211	197
Calif.	27,301	30,220	1,881	1,899	514	574	1,992	2,152
West.	41,326	44,237	1,892	1,903	782	842	3,044	3,189
U.S.	291,032	295,720	1,903	1,901	5,538	5,622	21,313	21,553

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